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Munich.—Month of October, 1904: Estimated population, 562,049. Total number of deaths, 852, including measles, 4; scarlatina, 6; diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 3; puerperal fever, 5, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 103. Annual rate, 18.2 per mille.

Hamburg.—Month of October, 1904: Estimated population, 763,204. Total number of deaths, 909, including measles, 11; scarlatina, 15; diphtheria, 15; enteric fever, 2; puerperal fever, 3, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 80. Annual rate, 14.3 per mille.

Athens.—Month of September, 1904: Estimated population, 122,053. Total number of deaths, 232, including scarlatina, 1; diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 8; puerperal fever, 1, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 34. Annual rate, 22.8 per mille.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague in Formosa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, December 24, 1904, as follows:

Week ended December 17, 1904, 2 steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 320 crew and 757 passengers, were inspected; 100 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected.

It is reported that a rat, dead of pest, was found on the 18th instant on the premises isolated in connection with the recent case of plague at Kobe. No new cases of plague have developed in Kobe, and as usual the authorities are vigorously enforcing precautionary measures.

It is reported from Formosa that during the week ended December 11 there were 35 pest cases and 28 deaths in Taipeh prefecture, and 9 pest cases and 7 deaths in Shinchiku prefecture, making a total of 4,343 cases and 3,234 deaths since January of this year.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon and vicinity—Yellow fever situation—Source of yellow fever on steamship Dora being investigated—Bills of health.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, January 10, 1905, as follows:

Week ended January 9, 1905, 6 deaths have been reported officially during the week in Colon, as follows:

January 3, 1 Chinese, male, 20 years, fever; 1 Panaman, female, 30 years, pneumonia. January 7, 1 Chinese, male, 58 years, dropsy; 1 Panaman, female, 60 years, heart disease. January 9, 1 Jamaican, female, 10 months, inflammation of digestive tract; 1 Panaman, male, 3 years, fever.

The case of smallpox taken from the German steamship *Westphalia* is now convalescent in hospital here. No further cases have developed from this one. The *Westphalia* proceeded from here to Limon and Bocas on the 2d instant and returned on the 7th with all well on board.

I visited the city of Panama on the 8th instant to confer with the sanitary authorities there relative to the yellow fever situation in that city, which, it can not be denied, must be considered serious. I was informed that since the Isthmian Canal Commission assumed control

13 cases have been reported on the Isthmus, which includes 1 case taken off the steamship *Limari* at Guayaquil and 1 case occurring in Colon. Since my last report, dated January 3, 2 new cases have been reported—1 on January 6, an Italian; 1 on January 7, a Japanese, member of the disinfecting gang. Both cases were brought from the city to the Ancon Hospital as soon as found. The sanitary department feels confident that the situation is controllable, and the present method of dealing with the disease can not fail of good results.

It can be safely assumed that no cases have been brought to the Isthmus from abroad since the establishment of the present quarantine service, and the infection therefore existed in Panama before the Isthmian Canal Commission took charge.

Under the present system every case arriving at Ancon hospital with an elevated temperature is placed in a screened cage for observation. As soon as the case is regarded as suspicious by the ward physician a report by memorandum is made to the sanitary authorities, who refer it to a board organized especially to diagnose yellow fever cases. In the meantime as soon as a suspected case is reported the health officer, without waiting for the report of the board, starts the disinfection of the house from which the patient came, and such adjacent houses as may be deemed necessary. Thus far no second case has been known to develop in a house from which a previous case of yellow fever had been removed, nor from any adjacent house.

As a large part of the nonimmune population consists of Italians and Spaniards, a class of people who do not call for medical attention early, and as some of the cases occurring among Italians and Japanese were not found early in the disease, it is proposed to make a list of these people and have them carefully watched, so that any case of sickness among them can be reported at once, and be seen by a competent physician in the first twelve to twenty-four hours, at least.

As the passenger traffic between Panama and Colon can not, under the present conditions, be restricted, the danger of Colon becoming infected is imminent. Everything possible, however, will be done by the sanitary department to meet the conditions and to handle the cases that might occur here. Should Colon remain not infected, the advisability of detaining nonimmune passengers bound for the southern ports of the United States will certainly arise when the close season begins.

The Austrian steamship *Dora* sailed from Colon for Habana on December 31, 1904, having on board the opera company, 79 persons in number, which arrived from Peru on the steamship *Loa*, and among whom smallpox developed en route to Panama. These people were detained for a period of eight days, prior to departure for Habana, held under observation for smallpox, and left here in good condition. Since the arrival of the *Dora* at Habana the sanitary department of the Isthmian Canal Commission has been advised by cablegram from the health authorities in Habana that three cases of yellow fever among the members of the opera company were found on board when the vessel came into port. As these people embarked at Colon, the source of infection is in doubt, and is now being made the subject of investigation by the sanitary department. I shall report the result of such investigation as soon as possible.

For the week ended January 7, 1905, the following vessels have cleared for ports in the United States and have been granted bills of health:

British steamship *Beverly*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, January 2, with 43 crew and 2 passengers; Norwegian steamship *Ellis*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, January 3, with 32 crew and 12 passengers; American steamship *City of Washington*, for New York, January 4, with 69 crew and 27 passengers; British steamship *Mata-dor*, for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, January 5, with 34 crew, no passengers; British bark *Galloridian*, for Pascagoula, January 6, with 7 crew and no passengers; Italian steamship *Athos*, for Baltimore, via Cuba and Jamaica, January 7, with 39 crew and 44 passengers.

PERU.

Reports from Callao—A case of smallpox on the steamship Loa from Valparaiso, via intermediate ports.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports December 17 and 31 as follows:

The steamship *Loa* arrived December 12 from Valparaiso, via intermediate ports, with 131 cabin and 84 steerage passengers, 84 of whom (cabin) were en route to Panama.

After casually inspecting the passengers landing I returned on shore, visiting the vessel again at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to inspect the personnel just before sailing. In looking over the cabin passengers in the saloon I discovered among them a member of the Scognamiglio Opera Company who was suffering from a well-marked attack of smallpox, the eruption being in the stage of beginning umbilication, the patient, a lady, having come on board with the rest of the company at Mollendo.

About this time there arrived alongside a launch containing about 300 trunks, etc., belonging to this same company, none of which had been inspected or disinfected. After examining the contents of some of these trunks and learning that they had been closed and stored in Lima and Callao for some weeks, with no chance of the contents being exposed to sun or air, I was not willing to pass this baggage, and accordingly sent it on shore to be disinfected.

At my request Dr. Castro Gutierrez removed the smallpox patient from the vessel, together with her husband, who chose to remain, and as soon as possible I began vaccinating the members of the company, telling them that while vaccination was not compulsory, they would find it very advantageous. The entire company readily consented, 71 members being vaccinated here, 7 being left for Doctor Pierola (sanitary inspector) to vaccinate en route. All the other passengers, with one exception, asked to be vaccinated. Passengers destined for Peruvian ports were vaccinated by Dr. Castro Gutierrez. The contents of the infected stateroom were removed and the room disinfected.

Altogether the vessel lost twenty-four hours, but this could have been avoided if my attention had been called to the sick case on boarding the vessel and the company had arranged for the inspection and disinfection of the baggage at the proper time.